Supplementary Material

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Table 1: Studies included and study characteristics

Gene	Study	Ancestry	Type of study	Sample size	SNPs included in the study	Diag	gnosis	crite	eria			Hardy Weinber	Notes
						AD OS	AD OS -G	A D I- R	CA RS	DS M- IV	DS M III- R	Equilibri um	
MTHF R	Park et al., 2014 ¹	Korean	Case Control	251 cases, 425 controls	rs1801133					X		Yes	
	Liu et al., 2011 ²	Caucasian	Case Control	512 cases, 384 controls	rs1801133, rs1801131	X		X		X		Yes	Includes a proband from 205 simplex families and a random proband from 307 multiple x families
	Guo et al., 2012 ³	Chinese (Han)	Case Control	186 cases, 186 controls	rs1801133							Yes	
	dos Santos et al., 2010 ⁴	European derived (Brazil)	Case Control	151 cases, 100 controls	rs1801133			X				Yes	

	James et al., 2006 ⁵	Caucasian (97%)	Case Control	356 cases, 205 controls	rs1801133, rs1801131	X		X X	Yes
	Pasca et al., 2009 ⁶	Caucasian (Romania n)	Case Control	39 cases, 80 controls	rs1801133			X	Yes
	Mohammad et al., 2009 ⁷	Indian	Case Control	138 cases, 138 controls	rs1801133			X	Yes
	Divyakolu et al., 2013 ⁸	Indian	Case Control	50 cases, 50 controls	rs1801133				HWE not given, manuall y checked (Yes)
	Boris et al., 2004 ⁹	Caucasian	Case Control	168 cases, 5389 controls	rs1801133, rs1801131			X	Yes
	Schmidt et al., 2011 ¹⁰	Mixed	Case Control	429 cases, 278 controls	rs1801133	X	X		Yes
EN2	Gharani et al., 2004 ¹¹	Caucasian (AGRE sample)	Family based	167 families	rs1861972, rs1861973, rs3735653		X		Yes
	Yang et al., 2010 ¹²	Chinese (Han)	Case Control	193 cases, 309 controls	rs1861972, rs1861973			X	Yes
	Sen et al., 2010 ¹³	Indian	Family based	families of ASD children	rs1861973, rs3735653			X	Yes

			comprisin g of 105 trios and 23 duos						
Yang e 2008 ¹⁴	et al., Chinese (Han)	Case Control	184 cases, 634 controls	rs1861972, rs1861973		X		Yes	Controls made of two groups, both the groups were combine d in the analysis
Prandir al., 200		Family based	227 families	rs1861972			X		
Benaye al., 200	ed et Caucasian	Family based	518 families	rs1861972, rs1861973	X			Yes	
Warrie 2014	r et al., Caucasian	Case Control	118 cases, 412 controls	rs1861972		X		Yes	
Chakra et al., 2		Case Control	174 cases, 349 controls	rs1861972, rs3735653		X		Yes	
Zhong 2003 ¹⁸	et al., Caucasian (AGRE sample)	Family based	204 families	rs3735653	X		X	Yes	

GRIK2	Jamain et al., 2002 ¹⁹	European and American	Family based	107 trios	rs2227281, rs2227283		X		X	Yes	
	Dutta et al., 2007 ²⁰	Indian	Family based	101 probands, 180 parents	rs2227281, rs2227283		X	X	X	Yes	
	Shuang et al., 2004 ²¹	Chinese (Han)	Family based	174 families	rs2227281, rs2227283				X		
	Kim et al., 2007 ²²	Korean	Family based	126 trios	rs2227281, rs2227283	X	X		X	Yes	
COMT	Limprasert et al.,2014 ²³	Thai	Family based	188 cases, 250 controls	Val158Met (rs4680)				X	Yes	Only Case- Control data used
	James et al., 2006 ⁵	Mixed	Case Control	360 cases and 205 controls	Val158Met (rs4680)		X	X	X	Yes	
	Guo et al., 2013 ²⁴	Chinese Han	Case Control	186 cases, 186 controls	Val158Met (rs4680)			X	X	Yes	
	Karam et al., 2013 ²⁵	Egyptian	Case Control	80 cases, 100 controls	Val158Met (rs4680)			X	X	Yes	

TPH2	Virmiya et al., 2001 ²⁶ Coon et al., 2005 ²⁷	Mixed (Caucasia n)	Family based Case Control	88 cases, 95 controls	Val158Met (rs4680)	X	X	X	X	HWE not	This study used haplotyp e relative risk and as a result, the data was treated as a case-control study
	Ramoz et al.,	Mixed	Family	352	rs11179000		X			given, manuall y checked (Yes) Yes	
	2006 ²⁸ Singh et al., 2013 ²⁹	Indian	Case Control	families 136 cases, 165 controls	rs11179000			X		Yes	
MACR OD2	Curran et al., 2011 ³⁰	Mixed	Case Control	1170 cases, 35307 controls	rs4141463		X	X		Yes	

	Prandini et al., 2008 ¹⁵	Italian	Family based	227 families	rs4141463					X	Yes	
	Anney et al., 2010 ³¹	Mixed	Family based	1158 families	rs4141463	X	X				Yes	
DRD3	Krom et al., 2009 ³²	Dutch	Case Control	254 cases, 404 controls	rs167771				X		Yes	
	Toma et al., 2013 ³³	Spanish	Case Control	326 cases, 350 controls	rs167771				X		Yes	
HTR2 A	Veenstra- VanderWeele et al., 2002 ³⁴	Caucasian, African American, Asian American, Hispanic	Family based	115 trios	rs6311, rs6314				X		NA	
	Guhathakurta et al., 2009 ³⁵	Indian	Family based and Case Control	97 trios	rs6311, rs6314				X		Yes	Only Family based data used
	Hranilovic et al., 2010 ³⁶	Croation	Case Control	103 cases, 214 controls	rs6311, rs6314				X		Yes	
	Cho et al., 2007 ³⁷	Korean	Family based	26 trios	rs6311			X			Yes	
	Smith et al., 2014 ³⁸	Mixed	family based	158 trios	rs6311, rs6314	X			X		N.A.	
	Nyffeler et al., 2014 ³⁹	Caucasian	Case Control	76 cases 99 controls	rs6311	X	X				Yes	

STX1A	Durdiaková et al., 2014 ⁴⁰	Caucasian	Family based	479 cases, 650 controls	rs4717806, rs6951030					X	Yes	
	Nakamura et al., 2011 ⁴¹	Japanese	Family based	378 individual s	rs4717806, rs6951030			X		DS M- IV- TR	Yes	
	Nakamura et al., 2008 ⁴²	Caucasian	Family based	249 trios	rs4717806, rs6951030	X		X			Yes	
	Chakrabarti et al., 2009 ¹⁷	Caucasian	Case Control	174 cases, 349 controls	rs4717806, rs6951030					X	Yes	
BDNF	Chakrabarti et al., 2009 ¹⁷	Caucasian	Case Control	174 cases, 349 controls	rs6265					X	Yes	
	Cheng et al., 2009 ⁴³	Chinese	Case Control	174 cases, 349 controls	rs6265			X	X	X	Yes	
	Nishimura et al., 2007 ⁴⁴	AGRE	Family based	104 trios	rs6265					X	Yes	
ITGB3	Singh et al., 2013 ²⁹	Indian	Case Control	139 cases, 165 controls	rs5918				X	X	Yes	
	Cochrane et al., 2010 ⁴⁵	Irish	Family based	177 trios	rs5918		X	X			Yes	
	Coutinho et al., 2007 ⁴⁶	Portugese	Family based	186 trios	rs5918			X	X	X	NA	
CNTN AP2	Sampath et al., 2013 ⁴⁷	Mixed	Family based	2051 families	rs7794745, rs2710102	X		X			Yes	
	Toma et al., 2013 ⁴⁸	Spanish	Case Control	322 cases, 524 controls	rs7794745, rs2710102					X	Yes	

	Li et al., 2010 ⁴⁹	Chinese	Family based	322 individual s	rs7794745				X	NA	
RELN	Sharma et al., 2013 ⁵⁰	South African	Case Control	136 cases, 208 controls	rs736707, rs362691				X	Yes	
	Fu et al., 2013 ⁵¹	Chinese (Han)	Case Control	205 cases, 210 controls	rs2073559				X	Yes	
	He et al., 2011 ⁵²	Chinese (Han)	Family based, Case Control	232 cases, 283 controls	rs736707, rs362691, rs2073559				X	NA	
	Dutta et al., 2008 ⁵³	Indian	Family based, Case Control	102 cases, 283 controls	rs362691			X	X	Yes	
	Li et al., 2008 ⁵⁴	Chinese (Han)	Case Control	213 cases, 160 controls	rs736707, rs362691				X	Yes	
	Bonora et al., 2003 ⁵⁵	Mixed	Family based	342 cases, 194 controls	rs362691, GGC repeat	X	X			NA	
	Serajee et al., 2006 ⁵⁶	Mixed	Family based	174 cases, 349 controls	rs736707, rs362691		X			Yes	
	Chakrabarti et al., 2009 ¹⁷	Caucasian	Case Control	174 cases, 349 controls	rs736707				X	Yes	
	Warrier et al., 2014	Caucasian	Case Control	118 cases, 412 controls	rs736707					Yes	

	Persico et al., 2001 ⁵⁷	American/ Italian	Family based and Case Control	95 cases, 186 controls	GGC repeat				X	Yes	
	Krebs et al., 2002 ⁵⁸	Mixed	Family based	167 families	GGC repeat		X		X	NA	
	Zhang et al., 2002 ⁵⁹	Canada	Case Control	126 cases, 347 controls	GGC repeat	X	X			Yes	
	Li et al., 2004 ⁶⁰	Mixed	Family based	107 families	GGC repeat	X	X			NA	
	Ashley-Koch et al., 2007 ¹⁴⁴	Caucasian	Family based	470	rs2073559				X	Yes	
	Dutta et al., 2007 ⁶¹	Indian	Family based/Cas e Control	55 cases, 80 controls	rs736707, GGC repeat			X	X	Yes	
SLC25 A12	Ramoz et al., 2004 ⁶²	Egyptian	Family based	2000 (710,1280)	rs2056202	X			X	NA	
	Segurado et al., 2005 ⁶³	Irish	Family based	158 trios	rs2292813, rs2056202				X	NA	
	Blasi et al., 2006 ⁶⁴	Caucasian	Family based/Cas e Control	531 individual s (261, 174)	rs2056202				X	NA	
	Chien et al., 2010 ⁶⁵	Chinese (Han)	Case Control	465 cases, 450 controls	rs2056202, rs2292813	X			X	Yes	
	Chakrabarti et al., 2009 ¹⁷	Caucasian	Case Control	174 cases, 349 controls	rs2056202				X	Yes	

	Correia et al.,	Italian	Case	NA	rs2056202		X	X	Yes	
	2006 ⁶⁶		Control							
	Palmieri et	Caucasian	Family	197	rs2056202,				NA	
	al., 2010 ⁶⁷		based	families	rs2292813					
	Ramoz et al.,	AJMGB	Family	334	rs2292813	X		X	NA	
	2008^{68}		based	families						
	Durdiakova	Caucasian	Case	117 cases,	rs2056202			X	Yes	
	et al., 2014 ⁶⁹		Control	412						
	,			controls						
PON1	Pasca et al.,	Romanian	Case	50 cases,	rs662, rs854560			X	Yes	
	2010^{70}	s	Control	85	,					
				controls						
	D'Amelio et	American	Case	177 cases,	rs662, rs854560	X	X	X	Yes	Only
	al., 2005 ⁷¹	caucasian/	Control/Fa	180	,					Case
	,	Italians	mily based	controls						Control
				(Italians),						data
				107 cases,						used
				376						
				controls						
				(American						
				s)						
ASMT	Melke et al.,	Caucasian	Case	278 cases,	rs4446909, rs5989		X	X	Yes	
1101/11	2008 ⁷²		Control	255	681			11		
	2000		Control	controls	001					
	Toma et al.,	Finnish,	Case	127 cases,	rs4446909, rs5989	X	X	X	Yes	
	2007 ⁷³	Italian and	Control	100	681, rs6644635	11		11	105	
	2007	European	Control	controls	001, 150011055					
		(IMGSAC		(Finnish),						
		(INGSAC		69 cases,						
		'		90 cases,						
				controls						
				(Italian),						

	Wang et al., 2013 ⁷⁴	Chinese	Case Control	194 cases, 192 controls (European - IMGSAC) 398 cases, 437 controls	rs4446909, rs5989 681, rs6644635				X	X	AB C	Yes	
ADA	Hettinger et al., 2008 ⁷⁵	NA	Case Control	125 cases, 167 controls	rs7359837	X		X				Yes	
	Bottini et al., 2001 ⁷⁶	Italian	Case Control	118 cases, 126 controls	rs7359837					X		Yes	
	Persico et al., 2000 ⁷⁷	Italian	Case Control and Family based	91 cases, 152 controls	rs7359837					X		Yes	
SHAN K3	Sykes et al., 2009 ⁷⁸	NA (IMGSAC cohort)	Family based and case- pseudocon trol	308 families	rs9616915		X					Yes	Case- pseudoc ontrol data was used for analysis
	Shao et al., 2014 ⁷⁹	Chinese	Case Control	212 cases, 636 controls	rs9616915					X		Yes	

	Waga et al., 2011 ⁸⁰	Japanese	Case Control	128 cases, 228 controls	rs9616915				X	HWE not given, manuall y checked (Yes)	
MAOA	Verma et al., 2014 ⁸¹	Indian	Case Control	194 cases, 227 controls	uvntr			X	X	Yes	
	Salem et al., 2013 ⁸²	Egyptian	Case Control	53 cases, 30 controls	uvntr			X		Yes	
	Tassone et al., 2011 ⁸³	NA	Case Control	189 cases, 167 controls	uvntr	X	X			Yes	
NF1	Marui et al., 2004 ⁸⁴	Japanese	Case Control	74 cases, 122 controls	GxAlu -8 vs non-8 and 9 vs non-9				X	Yes	
	Mbarek et al., 1999 ⁸⁵	NA	Case Control	85 cases, 90 controls	GxAlu -8 vs non-8 and 9 vs non-9				X	Yes	
	Plank et al., 2001 ⁸⁶	Caucasian & African	Case Control	204 cases, 200 controls	GxAlu -8 vs non-8 and 9 vs non-9				X	Yes	
MET	Campbell et al., 2006 ⁸⁷	Italian	Family based and Case Control	702 cases, 189 controls	rs1858830				X	Yes	Only Case Control data used

	Jackson et al., 2009 ⁸⁸	South Carolina & Italian	Case Control	174 cases, 369 controls (South Carolina), 65 cases, 126 controls (Italian)	rs1858830	X	X	X		Yes	
	Sousa et al., 2009 ⁸⁹	Caucasian & Italian	TDT	1621 caucasian, 84 italian trios	rs1858830, rs38845				X	Yes	
	Campbell et al., 2008 ⁹⁰	Mixed, largely Caucasian	Case Control	629 cases, 312 controls	rs1858830				X	Yes	
	Thanseem et al., 2010 ⁹¹	Japanese	Family based	378 families	rs1858830, rs38845		X		X	Yes	
	Zhou et al., 2011 ⁹²	Chinese	Case Control	405 cases, 594 controls	rs1858830, rs38845			X	X	Yes	
GLO1	Wu et al., 2008 ⁹³	Chinese	Case Control	272 cases, 310 controls	rs2736654		X		X	Yes	
	Junaid et al., 2004 ⁹⁴	Multi	Case Control	71 cases, 49 controls	rs2736654		X			Yes	
	Kovač et al., 2014 ⁹⁵	Slovenian	Case Control	143 cases, 150 controls	rs2736654				X	Yes	

	Sacco et al., 2007 ⁹⁶	Italian, Caucasian -American	Case Control	371 cases, 171 controls	rs2736654	X	X	X	Yes	3
OXTR	Liu et al., 2010 ⁹⁷	Japanese	Case Control	282 cases, 440 controls	rs2301261, rs2254298, rs2268495, rs2268491, rs237885, rs237887, rs53576, rs1042778, rs2268493			X	Yes	S
	Jacob et al., 2007 ⁹⁸	Caucasian	Family based	57 trios	rs2254298,rs53576	X	X	X	Yes	3
	Tansey et al., 2010 ⁹⁹	Caucasian	Family based	458 families	rs2268494, rs237894, rs2268495, rs2268490, rs2268491, rs237885, rs237887, rs1042778			X	NA	
	Chakrabarti et al., 2009 ¹⁷	Caucasian	Case Control	174 cases, 349 controls	rs2301261, rs2254298, rs237894, rs2268490, rs237885, rs53576, rs2268493			X	Yes	S
	Nyffeler et al., 2014 ³⁹	Caucasian	Case Control	76 cases 99 controls	rs2268494, rs2301261, rs2254298, rs53576	X	X		Yes	3

	DiNapoli et al., 2014 ¹⁰⁰	Caucasian	Case Control	118 cases, 412 controls	rs2301261, rs2254298, rs237894, rs2268490, rs237885, rs53576, rs2268493				X	Yes	
OMG	Vourc'h P et al., 2003 ¹⁰¹	Caucasian	Case Control	65 cases, 101 controls	rs11080149				X	Yes	
	Martin et al., 2007 ¹⁰²	US, Canada, Italian	Family based	431 families	rs11080149		X	X	X	Yes	
HOXA 1	Chakrabarti et al., 2009 ¹⁷	Caucasian	Case Control	174 cases, 349 controls	rs10951154				X	Yes	
	Devlin et al., 2002 ¹⁰³	Mixed	Family based	231 families	rs10951154	X		X	X	NA	

Collins et 2003 ¹⁰⁴	al., Mixed	Case Controls and Family based	204 cases, 159 controls in total; 187 families	rs10951154				X	Yes (Caucasi an), No (African America n)	We used Case Control for the caucasia n populati on and Family based for the African- american populati on
Conciator al., 2004 ¹⁶		Case Control and Family based	127 cases, 174 controls	rs10951154				X	No	Only Family based data used
Sen et al., 2007 ¹⁰⁶	Indian (Northern and Eastern)	Case Control	80 cases, 149 controls	rs10951154			X	X	Yes	
Gallagher al., 2004 ¹⁰	et Irish	Family based	78 families	rs10951154	X	X			NA	

	Romano et al., 2003 ¹⁰⁸	Italian	Family based and Case Control	85 cases, 132 controls	rs10951154				X	Yes	Only Case Control data used
	Talebizadeh et al., 2002 ¹⁰⁹	Mixed	Case Control	35 cases, 35 controls	rs10951154			X	X	Yes	
	Li et al., 2002 ¹¹⁰	NA	Family based	110 multiplex	rs10951154	X	X			Yes	
	Ingram et al.,2000 111	Caucasian	Family based and Case Control	50 families	rs10951154				X	NA	
SLC6A 4	Ramoz et al., 2006 ¹¹²	AGRE	Family based	352 families	5-HTTLPR, rs2020936, rs2020942		X			NA	
	Devlin et et al., 2005 ¹¹³	NIH	Family based	390 families	5-HTTLPR, rs2020936		X		X	Yes	
	Kim et al., 2002 ¹¹⁴	Caucasian	Family based	115 trios	5-HTTLPR, VNTR	X	X		X	Yes	
	Cho et al., 2007 ³⁷	Korean	Family based	126 trios	5-HTTLPR				X	Yes	
	Klauck et al., 1997 ¹¹⁵	Caucasian (One family: Asian)	Family based	65 trios	5-HTTLPR, VNTR	X	X		X	NA	
	Cook et al., 1997 ¹¹⁶	Caucasian, African- American, Hispanic-	Family based	86 families	5-HTTLPR, VNTR	X	X			NA	

	American, Asian- American										
Conroy et al., 2004 ¹¹⁷	Irish	Family based	84 trios	5-HTTLPR, VNTR	X	X				Yes	
Maestrini et al., 1999 ¹¹⁸	Caucasian	Family based	90 families	5-HTTLPR, VNTR	X					NA	
Persico et al., 2000 ¹¹⁹	Italian/Am erican	Family based	54 trios, 44 trios	5-HTTLPR				X		Yes	
Tordjman et al., 2001 ¹²⁰	Caucasian	Family based	71 trios	5-HTTLPR						NA	
Yirmiya et al., 2001 ²⁶	Isreal	Family based	34 families	5-HTTLPR		X		X	X	NA	
Betancur et al., 2002 ¹²¹	Caucasian (Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden and United states)	Family based	families with 43 trios	5-HTTLPR, VNTR		X		X		NA	
Coutinho et al., 2006 ⁴⁶	Portugese	Family based	196 families	5-HTTLPR, VNTR		X	X	X		NA	
Mulder et al., 2005 ¹²²	Dutch	Family based	125 trios	5-HTTLPR, VNTR						NA	
Koishi et al., 2006 ¹²³	Japanese	Family based	104 trios	5-HTTLPR				X		Yes	
Guhathakurta et al., 2006 ¹²⁴	Indian	Family based	93 families	5-HTTLPR			X	X		Yes	
Wu et al., 2005 ¹²⁵	Chinese	Family based	175 trios	rs2020936, rs2020942		X		X		Yes	

Yoo et al.,	Korean	Family	151 trios	rs2020936,				Yes	
2009^{126}		based		rs2020942					

Table 2: Studies excluded

Study	Reason for exclusion	Article name
Alarcon et al. 2008 ¹²⁷	Sample overlaps with Sampath <i>et al.</i> 2013	Linkage, association, and gene-expression analyses identify CNTNAP2 as an autism-susceptibility gene.
Anderson et al. 2008 ¹²⁸	Insufficient data	Examination of association to autism of common genetic variation in genes related to dopamine.
Cheng et al. 2009 ¹²⁹	Article inaccessible	Polyacrylamide gel-based microarray: a novel method applied to the association Study between the polymorphisms of BDNF gene and autism.
Egawa et al. 2012 ¹³⁰	Minor allele frequency is 0	A detailed association analysis between the tryptophan hydroxylase 2 (TPH2) gene and autism spectrum disorders in a Japanese population.
Gaita et al. 2010 ¹³¹	Sample overlaps with D'amelio 2005	Decreased serum arylesterase activity in autism spectrum disorders
Hutcheson et al., 2004 ¹³²	Insufficient data	Examination of NRCAM, LRRN3, KIAA0716, and LAMB1 as autism candidate genes
Kelemenova et al. 2010	Insufficient data	Polymorphisms of candidate genes in Slovak autistic patients.
Mei et al. 2007 ¹³⁴	Covariates used in analysis	Multifactor dimensionality reduction-phenomics: a novel method to capture genetic heterogeneity with use of phenotypic variables.
Petit et al. 1995 ¹³⁵	Insufficient data	Association study with two markers of a human homeogene in infantile autism.
Rabionet et al. 2006 ¹³⁶	Insufficient data	Lack of association between autism and SLC25A12.
Rehnstrom et al. 2007 ¹³⁷	Insufficient data	No association between common variants in glyoxalase 1 and autism spectrum disorders
Serajee et al. 2004 ¹³⁸	Sample overlaps with D'amelio 2005	Polymorphisms in xeniobiotic metabolism genes and autism

	Sample overlaps with	
	Toma 2007, Melke	
	2008 and Wang 2013.	
	Further tests	
	specifically	
	individuals with sleep	Genetic Variation in Melatonin Pathway Enzymes in Children with Autism Spectrum
Veatch et al. 2014 ¹³⁹	issues.	Disorder and Comorbid Sleep Onset Delay
Weiss et al. 2006 ¹⁴⁰	Tests for interaction	ITGB3 shows genetic and expression interaction with SLC6A4.
Xu et al. 2013 ¹⁴¹	Article inaccessible	Genetic polymorphisms of SNP loci in the 5' and 3' region of TPH2 gene in Northern
		Chinese Han population
McCauley et al., 2003 ¹⁴²	Sample overlaps with	Linkage and association analysis at the serotonin transporter (SLC6A4) locus in a rigid-
	Ramoz et al., 2006	compulsive subset of autism
	Article inaccessible	
Yu et al. 2004	and not traceable	Association study between HOXA1 A218G polymorphism and autism.
	Sample overlaps with	A common genetic variant in the neurexin superfamily member CNTNAP2 increases
Arking et al., 2008 ¹⁴³	Sampath et al. 2013	familial risk of autism.

Studies mentioned in the table are studies that otherwise satisfy the inclusion criteria as mentioned in the Methods section. Several other studies were excluded as they did not meet all the criteria mentioned in the Methods section. These studies have not been listed in the table above.

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Supplementary Figures 1-8: Forest plots of most significant SNPs

Figure 1: Forest plot for rs7794745 (CNTNAP2)

Study name	Subgroup within stud	udy Statistics for each study						Odds ratio and 95% CI						
		Odds ratio	Lower limit		Z-Value	p-Value								
Li 2010	TDT	0.919	0.677	1.247	-0.545	0.586			+		1			
Toma 2013	CC	0.756	0.567	1.006	-1.917	0.055								
Sampath 2013 NIMH	TDT	0.841	0.757	0.935	-3.210	0.001								
Sampath 2013 SSC	TDT	0.944	0.854	1.042	-1.141	0.254								
		0.887	0.828	0.950	-3.445	0.001			N					
							0.01	0.1	1	10	100			
								Favours A		Favours B				

Figure 2: Forest plot for rs167771 (DRD3)

		Statisti	ics for ea	ach study	<u>/</u>	-	Odds ra	itio and	<u>:I</u>	
	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
Krom 2009 A	1.884	1.348	2.633	3.708	0.000					
Krom 2009 B	2.247	1.372	3.680	3.218	0.001				-	
Toma 2013	0.700	0.282	1.734	-0.771	0.441		-			
	1.822	1.398	2.375	4.438	0.000			♦		
						0.01	0.1	1	10	100
						F	avours	A F	avours	В

Figure 3: Forest plot for rs362691 (*RELN*)

Study name		<u>Statisti</u>	cs for e	ach stud	У	Ç	Odds ra	tio ar	<u>ıd 95% C</u> I	
	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
Sharma 2013 (Black)	1.060	0.372	3.023	0.109	0.913				– l	
Sharma 2013 (White)	0.590	0.220	1.581	-1.049	0.294		-	- +		
Sharma 2013 (Mixed)	0.740	0.311	1.758	-0.682	0.495		-			
He 2011	1.405	0.793	2.490	1.164	0.244			+-	-	
Outta 2008	0.810	0.432	1.518	-0.658	0.511			-		
i 2008	0.850	0.773	0.934	-3.374	0.001					
Bonora 2003	0.800	0.413	1.550	-0.661	0.509					
Serajee 2006	0.520	0.360	0.751	-3.492	0.000		-			
	0.832	0.763	0.908	-4.112	0.000			♦		
						0.01	0.1	1	10	100
						Fa	vours A	4	Favours	В

Figure 4: Forest plot for rs2268491 (OXTR)

Study name		Statist	ics for e	ach study	<u>'</u>		Odds ra	tio and	d 95%CI	
	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
Liu et al., 2010	1.405	1.112	1.775	2.850	0.004					
Tansey et al., 2010 Irish	1.410	0.860	2.311	1.363	0.173			+		
Tansey et al., 2010 Portuguese	1.020	0.678	1.535	0.095	0.924			+		
Tansey et al., 2010 UCL	1.250	0.588	2.659	0.579	0.562			+	-	
	1.310	1.092	1.572	2.906	0.004			•		
						0.01	0.1	1	10	100
							Favours A		Favours B	

Figure 5: Forest plot for rs2292813 (SLC25A12)

Study name	Subgroup within study	Outcome		Statisti	cs for e	ach study	, _		Odds	atio and 9	95% CI	
			Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
Ramoz 2004	Egyptian	TDT	1.459	1.107	1.922	2.682	0.007					
Segurado 2005	Irish	TDT	1.889	1.067	3.344	2.182	0.029			-	-	
Blasi 2006	Caucasian	TDT	1.280	0.884	1.853	1.308	0.191			#■-		
Chien 2010	Chinese	Case-control	1.293	0.950	1.758	1.636	0.102					
Palmieri 2010	Italian	Case-control	1.182	0.472	2.958	0.357	0.721			-	.	
Prandini 2012	Italian	TDT	0.710	0.213	2.364	-0.558	0.577		-	╼┼─		
			1.373	1.162	1.622	3.722	0.000			•		
								0.01	0.1	1	10	100
									Favours A		Favours B	

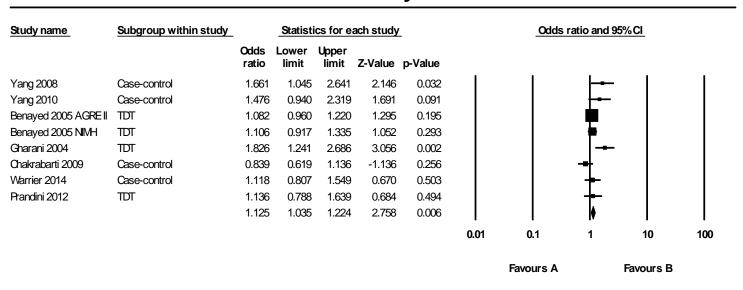
Figure 6: Forest plot for rs2056202 (SLC25A12)

Study name		Statisti	cs for e	ach stud	y	Odds ratio and 95% CI
	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value	
Ramoz 2004	1.394	1.119	1.736	2.968	0.003	
Segurado 2005	1.840	1.131	2.994	2.454	0.014	
Blasi 2006	1.125	0.832	1.520	0.767	0.443	#
Correira 2006	1.031	0.532	1.998	0.090	0.928	+
Chakrabarti 2009	1.112	0.739	1.672	0.510	0.610	+
Chien 2010	1.093	0.824	1.450	0.619	0.536	•
Palmieri 2010	1.361	0.584	3.170	0.713	0.476	+-
Durdiakova 2014	0.760	0.393	1.470	-0.815	0.415	-+
	1.227	1.079	1.396	3.123	0.002	
						0.01 0.1 1 10 100
						Favours A Favours B

Figure 7: Forest plot for rs1801133 (MTHFR)

Study name		Statisti	cs for e	ach study	Y		Odds ra	atio and	d 95% C	<u>:</u>
	Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
Boris 2004	2.252	1.811	2.799	7.307	0.000	1			1	
James 2006	1.243	0.962	1.606	1.666	0.096					
Mohammad 2009	2.790	1.579	4.928	3.535	0.000			-	⊪ - │	
Pasca 2009	1.179	0.553	2.510	0.426	0.670					
dos Santo 2010	1.150	0.789	1.676	0.727	0.467					
Liu 2011	1.148	0.980	1.343	1.714	0.086					
Schmidt 2011	0.853	0.649	1.121	-1.140	0.254					
Guo 2012	1.303	0.961	1.767	1.703	0.089					
Divyakolu 2013	3.632	1.543	8.547	2.953	0.003			-	━-	
Park 2014	0.966	0.772	1.208	-0.307	0.759					
	1.370	1.079	1.739	2.589	0.010			♦		
						0.01	0.1	1	10	100
						F	avours	A F	avours	В

Figure 8: Forest plot for rs1861972 (EN2)



Supplementary Figures 9 – 15: Significant subgroup analyses

Figure 9: STin2 VNTR (SLC6A4), Caucasian only

Study name	Subgroup within stud	ly	Statist	ics for e	ach stud	у		Odds rat	tio and	<u>95% C</u> I	
		Odds ratio	Lower limit		Z-Value	p-Value					
Cook 1997	Caucasian	1.650	0.857	3.177	1.498	0.134			╁══╌	.	1
Klauk 1997	Caucasian	1.400	0.725	2.703	1.003	0.316			▐		
Maestrini 199	laestrini 1999Caucasian	0.910	0.499	1.660	-0.307	0.759			#		
laestrini 1999Caucasian im 2002 Caucasian	3.380	1.519	7.522	2.984	0.003			-	-		
		1.492	1.068	2.083	2.347	0.019			lack		
							0.01	0.1	1	10	100
								Favours A		Favours B	

Figure 10: rs362691 (RELN), Case-control only

Study name	Method	Ancestry		Statist	ics for e	ach study	_		Odds	atio and	1 95% CI	
			Odds ratio	Lower limit		Z-Value	p-Value					
Sharma 2013 (Bla	ack) Case control	South African	1.060	0.372	3.023	0.109	0.913			+	-	
Sharma 2013 (Wh	nite) Case control	South African	0.590	0.220	1.581	-1.049	0.294		-	-		
Sharma 2013 (Mix	xed) Case control	South African	0.740	0.311	1.758	-0.682	0.495		-			
He 2011	Case control	Chinese (Hans)	1.405	0.793	2.490	1.164	0.244			+-	-	
Outta 2008	Case control	Indian	0.810	0.432	1.518	-0.658	0.511			-		
i 2008	Case control	Chinese (Hans)	0.850	0.773	0.934	-3.374	0.001					
			0.857	0.783	0.939	-3.318	0.001			♦		
								0.01	0.1	1	10	100
									Favours A		Favours B	

Figure 11: rs2292813 (*SLC25A12*), TDT only

Group by	Study name	Subgroup within study	Outcome		Statisti	cs for ea	ach study			Od	ds ratio and 95	5% CI	
Outcome				Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
TDT	Ramoz 2004	Egyptian	TDT	1.459	1.107	1.922	2.682	0.007					
TDT	Segurado 2005	Irish	TDT	1.889	1.067	3.344	2.182	0.029				-	
TDT	Blasi 2006	Caucasian	TDT	1.280	0.884	1.853	1.308	0.191			+■-		
IDT	Prandini 2012	Italian	TDT	0.710	0.213	2.364	-0.558	0.577		-			
TDT				1.419	1.158	1.740	3.377	0.001			•		
									0.01	0.1	1	10	100
										Favours A		Favours B	

Figure 12: rs2056202 (*SLC25A12*), TDT only

Study name	Ancestry	Method		Statisti	cs for e	ach stud	y		Odds ra	tio and	95% CI	
			Odds ratio	Lower limit		Z-Value	p-Value					
Ramoz 2004	Egyptian	TDT	1.394	1.119	1.736	2.968	0.003					
Segurado 2005	Irish	TDT	1.840	1.131	2.994	2.454	0.014			-	-	
Blasi 2006	Caucasiar	nTDT	1.125	0.832	1.520	0.767	0.443			#		
Chakrabarti 200	9Caucasiar	nTDT	1.112	0.739	1.672	0.510	0.610			+		
Durdiakova 2014	4Caucasiar	nTDT	0.760	0.393	1.470	-0.815	0.415		-	╼┼		
			1.275	1.097	1.482	3.173	0.002			♦		
								0.01	0.1	1	10	100
									Favours A		Favours B	

Figure 13: rs1861973 (*EN2*), TDT only

Study name	Subgroup within study		Statisti	cs for e	ach study	-		Odds	ratio and	95% CI	
		Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
Sen 2010	TDT	0.568	0.333	0.970	-2.073	0.038		-	→	1	
Gharani 2004	TDT	0.715	0.550	0.929	-2.507	0.012			•		
Benayed 2005 AGRE II	TDT	0.916	0.811	1.034	-1.419	0.156					
Benayed 2005 NIMH	TDT	0.893	0.741	1.076	-1.189	0.234			•		
		0.869	0.792	0.954	-2.942	0.003			H		
							0.01	0.1	1	10	100
								Favours A		Favours B	

Figure 14: rs1861973 (*EN2*), Caucasian only

Study name	Subgroup within study	<u>.</u>	Statisti	ics for e	ach study	, 		Odds	ratio and 9	95% CI	
		Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
Gharani 2004	Caucasian	0.715	0.550	0.929	-2.507	0.012			→	- 1	
Benayed 2005 AGRE II	Caucasian	0.916	0.811	1.034	-1.419	0.156					
Benayed 2005 NIMH	Caucasian	0.893	0.741	1.076	-1.189	0.234			•		
		0.881	0.801	0.969	-2.620	0.009			N		
							0.01	0.1	1	10	100
								Favours A		Favours B	

Figure 15: rs1861972 (*EN2*), TDT only

Study name	Subgroup within study	Statistics for each study						Odds ratio and 95%CI					
		Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value							
Benayed 2005 AGRE II	TDT	1.082	0.960	1.220	1.295	0.195	- 1	1		1	- 1		
Benayed 2005 NIMH	TDT	1.106	0.917	1.335	1.052	0.293			+				
Gharani 2004	TDT	1.826	1.241	2.686	3.056	0.002							
Prandini 2012	TDT	1.136	0.788	1.639	0.684	0.494			+				
		1.126	1.025	1.238	2.472	0.013			₩				
							0.01	0.1	1	10	100		

Supplementary Figures 16-20: Sensitivity analyses forest plots

Figure 16: Sensitivity analysis for rs4446909 (ASMT)

Study name	Ancestry	_	Statistics	with stu	ıdy remov	ved		Odds ratio (95%CI)				
		Point	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value		with stu	ıdy re	moved		
Melke 2008	Mixed	1.120	0.955	1.314	1.391	0.164						
Toma 2007 Finnish	Caucasian	1.194	1.033	1.381	2.394	0.017						
Toma 2007 Italian	Caucasian	1.201	1.037	1.390	2.450	0.014						
Toma 2007 IMGSAC	Caucasian	1.213	1.038	1.418	2.430	0.015						
Wang 2013	Chinese	1.272	1.051	1.539	2.468	0.014						
		1.195	1.038	1.375	2.479	0.013			♦			
							0.01	0.1	1	10	100	
								Favours A		Favours E	3	

__ _ _ _

Figure 17: Sensitivity analysis for rs736707 (*RELN*)

Study name	Ancestry	Method	Statistics with study removed						Odds ratio (95%	o (95% CI) with study removed		
			Point		Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value					
Sharma 2013 (Black)	South African	Case control	1.297	1.036	1.623	2.268	0.023					
Sharma 2013 (White)	South African	Case control	1.266	1.014	1.580	2.084	0.037					
Sharma 2013 (Mixed)	South African	Case control	1.204	0.978	1.483	1.749	0.080					
le 2011	Chinese (Hans)	Case control	1.363	1.140	1.629	3.402	0.001					
Outta 2008	Indian	Case control	1.262	1.002	1.589	1.979	0.048					
i 2008	Chinese (Hans)	Case control	1.267	0.956	1.679	1.644	0.100					
Serajee 2006	Caucasian	TDT	1.187	0.953	1.479	1.527	0.127					
Chakrabarti 2009	Caucasian	Case control	1.310	1.038	1.652	2.277	0.023					
Varrier 2014	Caucasian	Case control	1.302	1.034	1.640	2.248	0.025					
			1.269	1.030	1.563	2.235	0.025			♦		
								0.01	0.1	1	10	100
									Favours A		Favours B	

Figure 18: Sensitivity analysis for rs1801133 (MTHFR)

Study name	<u>S</u>	Statistics	with stu	ıdy remo	Odds ratio (95% CI)					
	Point	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value		with st	udy rei	noved	
Boris 2004	1.229	1.019	1.483	2.153	0.031					
James 2006	1.397	1.064	1.835	2.408	0.016					
Mohammad 2009	91.288	1.017	1.632	2.098	0.036					
Pasca 2009	1.385	1.079	1.777	2.558	0.011					
dos Santo 2010	1.402	1.081	1.820	2.543	0.011					
Liu 2011	1.422	1.064	1.900	2.382	0.017					
Schmidt 2011	1.455	1.135	1.865	2.958	0.003					
Guo 2012	1.386	1.062	1.809	2.399	0.016					
Divyakolu 2013	1.301	1.028	1.646	2.190	0.029					
Park 2014	1.441	1.110	1.872	2.741	0.006					
	1.370	1.079	1.739	2.589	0.010			♦		
						0.01	0.1	1	10	100
						F	avours	A F	avours	В

Figure 19: Sensitivity analysis for rs2056202 (SLC25A12)

Study name	S	tatistics	with stu	ıdy remo	Odds ratio (95% CI)					
	Point	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value		with st	udy rer	noved	
Ramoz 2004	1.148	0.980	1.346	1.708	0.088					
Segurado 2005	1.191	1.042	1.360	2.566	0.010					
Blasi 2006	1.251	1.085	1.442	3.091	0.002					
Correira 2006	1.236	1.084	1.409	3.165	0.002					
Chakrabarti 2009	1.241	1.084	1.421	3.121	0.002					
Chien 2010	1.265	1.095	1.461	3.191	0.001					
Palmieri 2010	1.224	1.075	1.394	3.050	0.002					
Durdiakova 2014	1.251	1.097	1.426	3.345	0.001					
	1.227	1.079	1.396	3.123	0.002			♦		
						0.01	0.1	1	10	100
							0.1 avours		10 avours	

Figure 20: Sensitivity analysis for rs1861972 (EN2)

Study name	St	atistics	with stu	udy remo		Odds ratio (95% CI)					
	Lower Upper Point limit limit Z-Value p-Value						with study removed				
Yang 2008	1.147	0.978	1.344	1.690	0.091						
Yang 2010	1.163	0.982	1.377	1.750	0.080						
Benayed 2005 AGRE II	1.242	0.995	1.550	1.915	0.055						
Benayed 2005 NIMH	1.228	0.993	1.518	1.898	0.058						
Gharani 2004	1.112	0.975	1.268	1.579	0.114						
Chakrabarti 2009	1.244	1.060	1.460	2.674	0.007						
Warrier 2014	1.207	1.002	1.455	1.980	0.048						
	1.187	1.011	1.393	2.092	0.036			♦			
						0.01	0.1	1	10	100	
							Favours A		Favours	В	

Details of data from our lab

Cohort 1: Cohort 1 consists of 349 controls (143 males and 206 females) without an ASC diagnosis and were recruited using an advertisement. The mean AQ score for this cohort was 16.43 (range: 3–36, mean score for males: 18.01, mean score for females: 15.33). There were 174 cases (140 males and 34 females). Cases were diagnosed with AS by independent clinicians based on DSM-IV or ICD 10 criteria. The following SNPs used included in the study were genotyped an analysed previously [1]: rs37356353 and rs1861972 in *EN2*; rs6265 in *BDNF*, rs10951145 in *HOXA1*; rs237885 and rs2228485 in *OXTR*. Additionally, for this study, we genotyped the following SNPs: rs4717806 in *STX1A*; rs736707 in *RELN*, rs2056202 in SLC25A12; rs53576, rs2254298, rs2268493, rs2268490, rs237894, and rs2301261 in *OXTR*.

Cohort 2: Cohort 2 consists of 118 cases and 412 controls. The controls (185 males, 227 females) had an AQ score below 24. The mean AQ score was 14.9 (range: 2-23, mean score for males: 16.0, mean score for females: 13.9). There were 118 cases (74 males, and 44 females). Cases were diagnosed with AS by independent clinicians based on DSM-IV or ICD 10 criteria. Select SNPs in three genes, namely OXTR, SLC25A12, GABRB3, and STX1A were genotyped, analysed and reported previously [2,3,4,5]. SNPs from these genes analysed in this study have been referenced accordingly. In addition, we also genotyped rs1861972 in *EN2* and rs736707 in *RELN*.

All participants reported Caucasian ancestry for atleast three generations.DNA was extracted from buccal swabs. Genotyping was performed using TaqMan® SNP genotyping assays, Applied Biosystems Inc., CA. No SNP showed a significant deviation from HWE. Allelic association study was performed using Plink v1.07 [6].

Previous meta-analyses

Five genes investigated in our study have been previously investigated in other meta-analyses. These are: *OXTR*, *RELN*, *HOXA1*, *MTHFR*, and *SLC6A4*. *HOXB1* was previously analysed using meta-analysis and was not re-investigated in our study as there was no new data to include. Our study differs from that of LoParo and Waldman [7], who carried out a meta-analysis of *OXTR* and ASC, as they included FBAT studies in their analyses. We excluded studies that used FBAT as FBAT does not report effect sizes. However, we included three additional cohorts, unpublished genotype data from two cohorts from our lab, and a third cohort studied by Nyffeler and colleagues [8]. Of the three variants significant in the previous study, rs237887 andrs2268491 were significant in our study. We did not have enough data to test the third significant variant (rs7632287).

A previous ASC and *RELN* meta-analysis [9] investigated three variants (rs736707, rs362691, and the GGC repeat), with only rs362691 giving a statistically significant P-value. In our study, we re-investigated the first two variants using data from additional cohorts. rs736707 was nominally significant and rs362691 was significant in our study. We did not identify any additional data for the GGC repeat and hence did not investigate it in our study. Additionally, we identified a fourth variant in the *RELN* gene, rs2073559, which was not investigated by the previous meta-analysis. This variant was not significant in our study.

We analysed both the variants investigated in a previous meta-analysis [10], of *MTHFR* and ASC, including data from two additional studies for rs1801133 and one additional study for rs1801131. The results were similar to the previous results obtained. rs1801133 was significant whereas rs1801131 was not. While the previous study stratified based on folate fortification, we did not conduct these analyses due to insufficient data on folate fortification.

We re-investigated rs10951154 in *HOXA1* which was investigated in an earlier meta-analysis [11]. We included data from the Chakrabarti 2009 cohort in our study, which was not included in the earlier study. While the previous study carried out analyses stratified by ethnicity, they

did not stratify the data based on study methodology, differing from our study. We did not identify any additional data from the *HOXB1* variant, rs72338773, investigated in the previous study [11] and hence did not re-investigate that variant.

Finally, *SLC6A4* has been investigated for ASC using meta-analysis in an earlier study [12]. We extend their work for 5-HTTLPR by using additional data and investigate two additional variants (rs2020936 and rs2020942) in our study. We did not identify any additional data for STin2 VNTR and hence did not re-investigate it.

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